

POSITIONING STAPLE CASE OF STACKER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(a) Field of the Invention

5 The invention relates to a positioning staple case of a stacker, and more particularly, to a positioning staple case of a stacker and having pressing strips pushed against by small springs, such that the pressing strips are horizontally displaced by pushing forces from the springs to lean against staples having various specifications using the pressing
10 strips at various heights, thereby pressing the staples having different depths in a steady manner.

(b) Description of the Prior Art

 During upholstery carpentry, an air stacker is generally used, so as to eliminate complications and inconveniences of manual stapling as well
15 as to speed up a work process required.

 However, boards that need to be assembled are assembled with various heights, and therefore staples needed also come in different depths. To place staples with different depths, a longitudinal recess having a staple case adjustment mechanism capable of adjusting
20 pressing depths is provided. Using the staple case adjustment

mechanism pressing against a row of staples, the staples are steadily pushed forward by means of a staple-pushing mechanism.

Yet, common staples exist in certain specifications only. Supposed a non-segmented method is adopted for pressing against the staples, it is
5 necessary that adjustment be made each time a new row of staples is filled. Hassles are resulted whenever the staples are filled and thus causing inconveniences of users.

Referring to the Taiwan Patent Publication No. 424653 disclosing "Stacker Staple Gate", the stacker staple gate comprises a right staple
10 gate and a left staple gate. Wherein, the right staple gate has a stopping plate at a front end thereof and fastened using a sealing board, such that between the sealing board, the right staple gate and the stopping plate is a staple case. The right staple gate has a plurality of longitudinally penetrated sliding grooves, and an elastic pressing plate
15 extended at a lower portion thereof. The left staple gate has a plurality of staggered spring-containing apertures penetrated through the left staple case and corresponding with the sliding grooves of the right staple gate. Each spring-containing aperture is disposed with an accommodating chamber penetrated through the left staple case, and is
20 accommodated with a spring. Each spring has a top end thereof

embedded into an upper pin, wherein a main upper pin of an adjacent groove is provided with a side aperture. The side aperture is for inserting with an L-shaped staple-pushing board having a wedge plane.

An end face of an upper pin has an accommodating opening for inlaying

5 an extension plate of the stopping plate. The stopping plate is placed in the accommodating chamber and is displaced upward by sliding movements using pushing forces of the spring. The extension plate of the stopping plate is formed as a retaining plane. The left staple gate has an aperture near an upper end thereof. The aperture is for
10 retaining an L-shaped retaining staple-pushing board and a wedge plate of the staple-pushing plane to further prevent slipping off. A lower portion of the left staple gate is fixed with a sealing plate for sealing the lower portion of the left staple gate. The left staple gate is slid into the right staple gate, and is elastically embedded by the elastic pressing
15 plate.

However, the individual pressing plates are independently pushed by the longitudinal springs, and perform back-and-forth sliding movements along the accommodating chambers of the left staple gate. Supposed staples having a smallest depth are placed, the staples are only pushed
20 by one pressing plate. Or, if staples having a largest depth are placed,

the staples are pushed by four pressing plates (as a quantity shown in the diagram). Therefore, the staples receive various pushing forces when staples having different depths are placed. When pushing forces received by the staples are unequal, pushing forces for pushing and cutting off the staples required by the staple-pushing mechanism are also different. That is to say, shearing forces from largest pushing forces for cutting off the staples having a largest depth are much too large for the staples having a smallest depth. Vice versa, shearing forces for cutting off staples having a smallest depth is insufficient for cutting off staples having a largest depth. Hence, the prior invention is hardly considered adequate when put to use, and can be further advanced.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In the view of the aforesaid shortcomings of the prior stackers having fixed positioning depth, the object of the invention is to provide a positioning staple case of a stacker. The staple case according to the invention has a gun air-firing mechanism at one side thereof, and is consisted of left and right staple cases. The invention is characterized that, the left casing has a plurality of horizontal channels at an inner side thereof, with each channel placed with a pressing strip pushed by a

small spring, such that the pressing strips are horizontally displaced using pushing forces from the springs; the left staple case is provided with a lower side rod at an inner side thereof; and the right staple case further has a staple-pushing board at an inner side thereof and being
5 pushed by long springs, so that the long springs push the staple-pushing board to further push the staples. According to the aforesaid structure, staples having different depths are rested against an upper portion of the lower side rod. An upper portion of the staples is pressed against a lower portion of a specific pressing strip suitable for a depth of the
10 staples, and specific pressing strips under a highermost position is pushed into the channels by the staples, thereby pressing against staples having various depths in a steady manner.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows an elevational view according to the invention.

15 FIG. 2 shows an exploded elevational view of the staple case according to the invention.

FIG. 3 shows a sectional view illustrating shortest staples being placed into the staple case according to the invention.

FIG. 4 shows a sectional view illustrating longest staples being placed
20 into the staple case according to the invention.

FIG. 5 shows an elevational view of another embodiment according to the invention.

FIG. 6 shows a sectional view of FIG. 1 taken along A-A.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 To better understand the invention, detailed descriptions shall be given with the accompanying drawings below.

Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, a staple case 1 has a one end thereof disposed with a gun air-firing mechanism 2, and is consisted of a left staple case 11 and a right staple case 12. The staple case 1 is placed
10 with staples 3. The staple case 1 further has a front portion thereof provided with a guiding plate 21 and a cover plate 22, wherein the guiding plate 21 has a guiding groove 21a. A firing pin 23 of the gun air-firing mechanism 2 leans in the guiding groove 21a for sliding movements so as to fire the staples 3 one after another.

15 The invention is characterized by the following descriptions. An interior of the left staple case 11 is provided with a plurality of horizontal channels 11a. Each of the channels 11a is placed with a pressing strip 14 pushed by a small spring 13. Each pressing strip 14 is disposed with a long opening 14a at one side thereof and an aperture 14b at the
20 other side thereof. The left staple case 11 has a long pin 15 at one side

thereof and vertically penetrated through the channels 11, and a pin bar 16 at the other side thereof and also vertically penetrated through the channels 11a, such that the long pin 15 is inserted through the long openings 14a of the pressing strips 14 and the pin bar 16 is leaned against the apertures 14b of the pressing strips 14. Thus, the pressing strips 14 are horizontally displaced due to pushing forces from the small springs 13. In addition, each pressing strip 14 has a protruding section 14c at a lower outer end thereof. The left staple case 11 further has a lower inner side thereof disposed with a lower side rod 17, so as to have staples 3 with different depths rest against an upper portion of the lower side rod 17. An upper portion of the staples 3 is leaned against a lower portion of a particular pressing strip 14 that is appropriate for a depth of the staples 3, and other pressing strips 14 located under the highest position thereof are pushed into the channels 11a by the staples 3 as shown in FIGS. 3 and 4.

The right staple case 12 has at least two spring grooves 12a and a waveform staple-pushing board 4 at an inner side thereof. The staple-pushing board 4 is provided with projecting plates 41 corresponding to the spring grooves 12a. Each spring groove 12a is placed with a long spring 41a leaning against each projecting plate 41 of

the staple-pushing board 4, so as to have the long springs 41a push against the staple-pushing board 4 to further push the staples 3. Moreover, when the right staple case 12 is pushed backward to fill in the staples 3, the staple-pushing board 4 is butted against the protruding sections 14c of the pressing strips 14, such that the pressing strips 14 are contracted inward to the channels 11a of the left staple case in order to fill in the staples 3.

According to the aforesaid structure, the right staple case 12 is first pushed backward, and the staples 3 are placed above the lower side rod 17 at the left staple case 3, with a top portion of the staples 3 pressing against a lower portion of a particular pressing strip 14 at the left staple case 11. The right staple 12 is then pushed forward, and the staple-pushing board 4 at the inner side of the right staple-case 12 also pushes the staples 3 forward, thereby disengaging and firing the staples 3 at a front end one after another using the firing pin 23 of the gun air-firing mechanism 2.

The pressing strips 14 located in the channels 11a of the left staple case 11 are capable of horizontally projecting out of the channels 11a. Therefore, when staples 3 having different depths are placed, when the staples 3 having a specific depth are located above the lower pressing

strip 14, the pressing strip 14 at a lower position is utilized for pressing the staples 3 as shown in FIG. 3. When the staples 3 having a specific depth are located above the lowermost pressing strip 14, the lowermost pressing strip 14 is pushed into the channel 11a of the left staple case 11 by the staples 3. A top portion of the staples 3 is pressed against a lower portion of a previous pressing strip 14, and deepest staples 3 are pressed against an uppermost pressing strip 14 of the left staple case 11 as shown in FIG. 4. Therefore, staples 3 having different depths are steadily pressed by the pressing strips 14 located at different heights.

In addition, the pressing strips 14 at the inner side of the left staple case 11 are individually pushed in a horizontally outward direction by the small springs 13, and the pressing strips 14 press against staples 3 with corresponding depths. Therefore, regardless of depths of the staples 3, a rear end of the staples 3 is pushed by the staple-pushing board 4 at the inner side of the right staple case 12 with evenly distributed pushing forces, thereby eliminating complications of prior inventions with uneven pushing forces and providing better practicability.

When the right staple case 12 is pushed backward for filling in the staples 3, the staple-pushing board 4 is pressed against the protruding sections 14c of the pressing strips, such that the pressing strips 14 are

individually contracted into the channels 11a of the left staple case 11 to facilitate filling in the staples 3. When the right staple case 12 is pushed forward, the staple-pushing board 4 becomes no longer pressed against the protruding sections 14c of the pressing strips 14 at the left staple case 11. The pressing strips 14 are then individually slid outward using the small springs 13 in the channels 11a of the left staple case 11, and are pressed against the staples 3 according to a depth of the staples 3 as described above.

Referring to FIG. 5, the guiding plate 21 is provided with an indentation 21b for corresponding with the left staple case 11, with the end portions of the strips 14 being rested in the indentation 21b. A center portion of the guiding plate 21 further has staple tracks 21c for pushing the staples 3 outward. The firing pin 23 has a sectional plane leaning against the indentation 21b of the guiding plate 21 disposed with a gap 3 as shown in FIG. 6. The other side of the sectional plane of the firing pin 23 is pressed against the guiding groove 21a of the guiding plate 21 for sliding movements. The firing pin 23 also has a protruding section 23a at a center portion thereof, and the protruding section 23a is butted into the staple tracks 23c of the firing pin 23 in order to butt the staples 3 outward. For that the sectional plane of the firing pin 23 is provided with three

different depths, enhanced structural strength is thus obtained. The
aforesaid description illustrates another embodiment for reference.

Referring to FIG. 2 showing another embodiment according to the
invention, an inner front portion of the left staple case 11 is disposed with
5 a magnet 18. Using the magnet 18 attracting the staples 3, the staples
3 are stabilized through magnetism of the magnet 18, so as to facilitate
the aforementioned staple-pushing board 4 to push the staples 3 inward.

An inner side of the cover plate 22 at a front end of the staple case 1 is
disposed with another magnet 22a. In another embodiment according
10 to the invention, magnetism of the magnet 22a is adopted for similarly
stabilizing the staples 3.

It is of course to be understood that the embodiments described
herein are merely illustrative of the principles of the invention and that a
wide variety of modifications thereto may be effected by persons skilled
15 in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as
set forth in the following claims.